

University of Montana

ScholarWorks at University of Montana

Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985

University of Montana Publications

10-1978

The Paper SAC, October 1978

University of Montana (Missoula, Mont. : 1965-1994). Associate Students. Student Action Committee

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac_publications

Let us know how access to this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

University of Montana (Missoula, Mont. : 1965-1994). Associate Students. Student Action Committee, "The Paper SAC, October 1978" (1978). *Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985*. 2.
https://scholarworks.umt.edu/sac_publications/2

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the University of Montana Publications at ScholarWorks at University of Montana. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Action Center Publications, 1978-1985 by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks at University of Montana. For more information, please contact scholarworks@mso.umt.edu.

MISSOULA COUNTY BAN AND I-80:
MONTANANS TO MAKE NUCLEAR CHOICE



Vote

Nov. 7

The
Paper
SAC

Volume 1 Number 2
Published by the
Student Action Center
U.C. 105 243-2453

HOWDY, FOLKS, and thanks to our many contributors. The Paper SAC is open to contributions from staff, students, and friends of the University of Montana, and there are some fine contributions in this issue.

The main focus this month is on the various initiatives and referendums of the upcoming election. There are some important issues on the ballot, including the Six-Mill-Levy we all depend on, the Nuclear Vote initiative and the Missoula Nuclear Free Zone, the censorship initiative, and the two referenda which, if both pass, would raise the drinking age to nineteen.

There are also some follow-up pictures and articles on last month's stories, and some new and interesting upcoming events.

Remember: Nov. 7 is a holiday so you can all get out and VOTE.

Michael S. Orter

What is Initiative 80 all about?

FREEDOM TO CHOOSE

Initiative 80 (I-80) proposes that Montana voters be given the right to approve or reject any nuclear power facility in Montana. Besides giving the voters the right to say "Yes" or "No," I-80 would require that a proposed nuclear power plant meet the following criteria:

- That there be no legal limit on the amount we can sue for as a result of an accident or other operation of a nuclear plant, i.e., the nuclear industry should have the same legal obligations by which any other Montana business or industry must now abide;
- That the effectiveness of all safety systems be tested. Similar tests are required of all other industrial safety equipment;
- That the waste materials can be safely disposed of for as long as they remain a hazard to human life;
- That a bond be posted of at least thirty percent of the total capital cost of a facility, to be used for decommissioning (disassembling) and decontaminating the facility;
- That evacuation plans be made available to the public in case of an accident;
- That the emergency approval authority for nuclear facilities be invalidated.

These are good and reasonable terms upon which to develop nuclear energy.

Montana citizens should be able to participate in any decision which will vitally effect their lives for generations to come. This is why so many elected officials, candidates, ministers, organizations (including the National Taxpayer's Union) and other responsible citizens endorse I-80. (See poster, next page.) I-80 is supported by a grass-roots citizens' movement dedicated to protecting Montana's economy and agricultural heritage.

Under current regulation the nuclear industry may legally build a major nuclear power plant in Montana without any citizen participation other than limited hearings which regulators are free to ignore. A utility or private company seeking to build a nuclear facility must first apply to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). Federal atomic agencies have never turned down an application to build a nuclear power plant. Federal licenses have been granted for such dubious atomic projects as a nuclear plant 500 yards from the largest earthquake system in North America (never completed). A *Common Cause* study found that two-thirds of the NRC officials are former nuclear industry members.

The present Montana Major Facilities Siting Act provides very little citizen participation in nuclear facilities development. I-80 provides the means for effective state control of nuclear energy development. U.S. Department of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in 1978 said, "How am I going to handle all these nuts?" (referring to citizens trying to participate in nuclear facilities hearings.)

Many big corporations, including General Electric, Westinghouse, Exxon, Pacific Gas & Electric, Boeing, Alcoa, and Reynolds Aluminum have joined Montana Power in fighting what I-80 proposes—state control over how nuclear power is developed in Montana. We are being snowballed by big business into believing that we need nuclear energy, that is economical, will provide more jobs, is efficient and non-polluting. Careful study of the facts presented by both sides will show the obvious conclusion: none of these are true!

Nuclear Power Development Means:
Loss of Water Rights, Less Jobs,
Higher Power Bills, and Higher Taxes

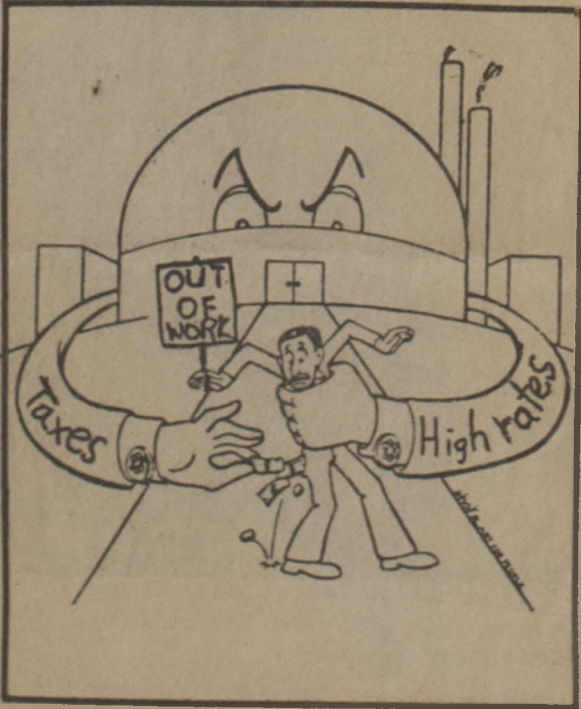
Nuclear energy is the most expensive form of energy development in use today. Less jobs are provided by nuclear energy than any other form of energy developments. Nuclear energy jobs are not healthy. Dr. Walter Jordan, former director, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, said "Each year's operation of a nuclear plant will result in hundreds of future radiation-induced deaths."

Nuclear energy has an enormous need for water. We pay double in higher utility rates and higher taxes. The final costs of nuclear development are unknown.

Water Rights

Nuclear power plants need large amounts of water to function—20,000 to 32,000 gallons per minute. Montana's five largest cities together consume less than 25,000 gallons per minute.

A nuclear plant's cooling needs pre-empt all upstream uses and limit downstream uses because of the heat and chemical discharges. Montana is the source or headwaters for three major river systems in North America (the Columbia, the Missouri and the Saint Mary) which flow to the Pacific, the Gulf of Mexico, and Hudson Bay. The availability of water in Montana plus its sparse population make our state a prime target for nuclear plants.



JOBS

Nuclear development doesn't create jobs as industry spokesmen would like us to believe. In fact, nuclear development creates fewer jobs than almost any other way the money could be spent. Solar and conservation efforts create up to seven times as many jobs as nuclear development for each dollar invested, according to recent government studies. Even a BPA study concluded that conservation and solar development would create many more jobs than nuclear in producing an equivalent amount of energy. Many private studies confirm this.

PROTECT YOUR FREEDOM OF CHOICE

VOTE AGAINST INITIATIVE No. 79

This initiative is an attempt to establish local censorship committees throughout the state which would be completely unrestricted in how they may forbid you reading or viewing any material they themselves find unacceptable to their tastes. It is totally inconsistent with all concepts of your freedom of choice which you now enjoy in this state.

Our country was founded on the premise that our free access to all information is essential, and when the question of censorship committees was presented to Thomas Jefferson, he responded by saying:

"I am...mortified to be told that, in the United States of America...a question about the sale of a book can be carried before the criminal magistrate...are we to have a censor who shall say what books may be sold and what we may buy? Shall a layman, simple as ourselves, set up his reason as the rule for what we are to read?...It is an insult to our citizens to question whether they are rational beings or not."

A vote against this initiative would allow city and county governments to continue to operate within their legitimate areas of concern without subjecting them to the continual harassment of any small group which may wish, however well-intended, to censor books or movies viewed by any other group in the community. The reading material of adults in private has never been a major social problem in Montana and we should not now spend our tax dollars in such a foolish attempt to push our government into the business of deciding what we may read or view.



"No Nukes" Anti-nuclear rally.

photo-Pamela Lee

WHERE HAVE ALL

THE HEROES GONE?

Long ago, in the age of the Great Tax Revolts, the Montana University System died for lack of a champion.

As political skies darkened, Montana universities lay stagnant, imprisoned in the dungeon of purse strings.

The time was right for a champion to emerge. A white charger, the Six-Mill Levy, was ready to carry a champion into combat. No rider took the reins of the levy and, in November of that year, the undernourished universities died.

Where have all the heroes gone? This tale becomes truth when students neglect to fight for their own cause.

In the upcoming general election, voters have the opportunity to support higher education in the state. Students have the responsibility to support the funding method, which is the Six-Mill Levy.

Students are the direct beneficiaries of the levy. Nearly 25,000 of us will attend the six units of the Montana university system this year.

Our potential strength is staggering. What thunder 25,000 voices can raise. What weight 25,000 letters can boast. What impact 25,000 votes can have.

We can be the champion. THE SIX MILL LEVY

Referendum 75 is a continuation of a permissive property tax providing 15 percent of the total support for the University systems six colleges and universities, approximately eleven million a year. Authorization for the tax must be given every ten years by the voters of Montana in a general election. Referendum 75 will appear on the ballot November 7.

Without the revenue provided by Referendum 75, either severe cutbacks will take place or student fees will increase drastically, approximately doubling to \$400 a quarter.

Lieutenant Governor Schwinden and Francis Bardanouve, both say that the legislatures could not make up the funds if the

Referendum failed to pass. MSU President Tietz is on record as saying "Any significant change in university funding would almost certainly mean program cuts, since the university system is so marginally funded." U of M President Richard Bowers said, "Given what we went through this last year, I don't think the University could stand another 15 percent reduction."

The ultimate contribution one can make for your future as a student is to vote for Referendum 75. The margin of victory for the statewide levy lies with our students and their families.

After the polls close on November 7, there is little we can do. The time to act is now in preparation for the election. Then take the time to vote. You owe it to yourself.

Peter Karr



IN 1972, THE PLUTONIUM WORKERS AT KERR-MCGEE'S CIMAARON RIVER PLUTONIUM PLANT WENT ON STRIKE. THEY WERE DEMANDING A NEW CONTRACT WITH HIGHER WAGES, SAFER WORKING CONDITIONS, AND BETTER TRAINING. AS SOON AS THE WORKERS WENT ON STRIKE, THE COMPANY RUSHED SCABS ONTO THE JOB. KERR-MCGEE OFFICIALS LATER ADMITTED THAT THUSTING UNTRAINED STRIKEBREAKERS INTO THE PLANT HAD LED TO MORE PLUTONIUM SPILLS AND LEAKS.

The permanent work force for a \$1 billion nuclear plant totals only 150 people. Many are highly skilled jobs which require "importing" skilled labor from other states.

Maintaining nuclear plants is so dangerous that workers can work but a short period on them, then they have to leave. In New York State, Consolidated Edison workers are concerned because of the increased occurrence of cancer in nuclear plant workers. They also fear chromosome damage. Of the 6,000 men who have been uranium miners in this country, an estimated 600 to 1,100 will die of lung cancer due to radiation exposure on the job.

Supporters of Initiative 80

Headwaters Alliance is a Northwest grass-roots organization dedicated to educating voters on the economics and safety of nuclear development. Its goals include working toward a decentralized economy and government. Headwaters is heavily reliant on volunteer help and small donations. Donations in the last reporting period totalled less than \$4,000.

Nuclear Vote is a statewide organization created specifically for the passage of I-80. It is working closely with Headwaters and has no paid staff and little money with which to work. Its purpose is to educate citizens on I-80 so as to enable them to make intelligent decisions on Nov. 7.

Opponents

I-80 opponents, known as Montanans for Jobs and Energy and Citizens Opposed to the Nuclear Ban, are largely out-of state interests and the Montana Power Company. The names are deceiving and border on fraud, since solar and conservation efforts provide up to seven times as many jobs as nuclear power, most of the money comes from out-of-state, and the Montana Supreme Court has declared that I-80 is not a ban.

Major donations in their last reporting period totalled over \$165,000 and included: Westinghouse, \$13,489; General Electric \$11,920; Anaconda Co. \$7,500; Exxon Nuclear \$5,000; Pacific Gas & Electric \$5,000; General Atomic \$5,000; Montana-Dakota Utilities \$3,000; Bechtel Corp. \$2,500 and Boeing \$1,000. Montana Power contributed at least \$5,000 not including donations-in-kind.

I-80 IS NOT A BAN

In a unanimous decision issued October 3, the Montana Supreme Court ruled I-80 is not a "ban."

Initiative 80's title "fairly states to the voters what is proposed. . . We do not find the word 'ban' or a word of like import should be included in the statement. . ."

—Wenzel vs. Murray

The use of the word ban would be an inflammatory and prejudicial terms."

—Montana Attorney General's Office
September 22, 1978

LETTERS

TUITION TAX CREDITS

Dear Editor:

Currently before the Congress of the United States are two quite different approaches to addressing the financial pressures being faced by middle income families in paying for their children's postsecondary education.

The one approach which has received the most publicity and which seems to have the strongest support of members of Congress and candidates for Congressional Office is a program for tuition tax credits.

The other program, which is not generally well known, is the "Middle Income Assistance Act" H.R. 10854.

I would like to take this opportunity to outline some of the advantages and disadvantages of these two proposals.

DISADVANTAGES OF TUITION TAX CREDITS

1. The loss of revenue from the U.S. Treasury would be a minimum of \$1.7

billion in Fy '78 alone for each eligible tax payer and as much as \$2.5 billion for a \$500 credit

2. Another bureaucratic system would have to be established, and financed, to develop the criteria and administer the complicated procedures which are inevitable if massive fraud is to be avoided.

3. Much of the benefits would not go to the students who need the money for educational expenses, nor would they be available at the time the costs are incurred. The tax credit, in many cases, would not be available until more than a year after it was needed.

4. Many people who do not, in fact, pay their childrens' tuition, or otherwise support them, but continue to list them as income tax exemptions, would take them as tax credits anyway. This would also be true in many instances where educational costs are being paid by established government assistance programs.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MIDDLE INCOME STUDENT ASSISTANCE ACT:

1. Many middle and upper middle income students currently not eligible for financial aid would become eligible as the income levels for eligibility are raised.
2. The administrative system for delivering financial aid to students is already established and working. No new bureaucracy would be needed.
3. The money would go directly to the student(s) at the time it is needed and in the amount that is needed.
4. Student aid programs consider all educational costs not only tuition and fees and are able to address the unique needs of individual students and their families.

The National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, along with other educational organizations supports the "Middle Income Assistance Act" as the approach best able to effectively assist middle and upper-income families in meeting college costs.

We are not necessarily opposed to tax credits, nor any other attempt to reduce taxes, as we are fully aware of the burden in this regard many of us bear. It is precisely because of the realization that we feel obliged to support the program which will provide the most support to students and educational institutions for the money.

Donald Mullen, Pres.
Montana Association
of Student Financial Aid Administrators

HANDICAPPED STUDENTS

Last week was "Hire the Handicapped" Week, and as I watched a T.V. ad one night, I asked myself, "Just how accessible are buildings for handicapped people?" My thoughts inevitably came back to the University of Montana. Is our school really accessible? No.

I can think of seven buildings offhand, including five where classes meet, that are not accessible. These are Math, Journalism, Forestry, Botany and Women's Center. Two dorms are Elrod-Duniway and Brantly-Corbin.

Because I'm in Corbin, none of my friends in wheelchairs can come to me. It's really not a big problem, unless you want some company. Then, you have to go to another dorm to get that company, simply because they can't get to you.

Most classes can be moved, but Forestry labs, radio-T.V. courses, and botany classes cannot be, so no one in a wheelchair can take any of those classes. I'm sure there are some very good radio and T.V. technicians confined to wheelchairs. Surely, there are some students who are interested in botany but can't take the classes because they're stuck in a wheelchair.

Even the LA building is not completely accessible. The classroom wing is accessible and very easy to get to, but what about the offices? Students cannot get to any offices above the ground floor.

When I told the Handicapped Student Union president, Roger Miller, about this article, he said that if all UM programs are not made accessible within the next few years, UM could lose HEW funds.

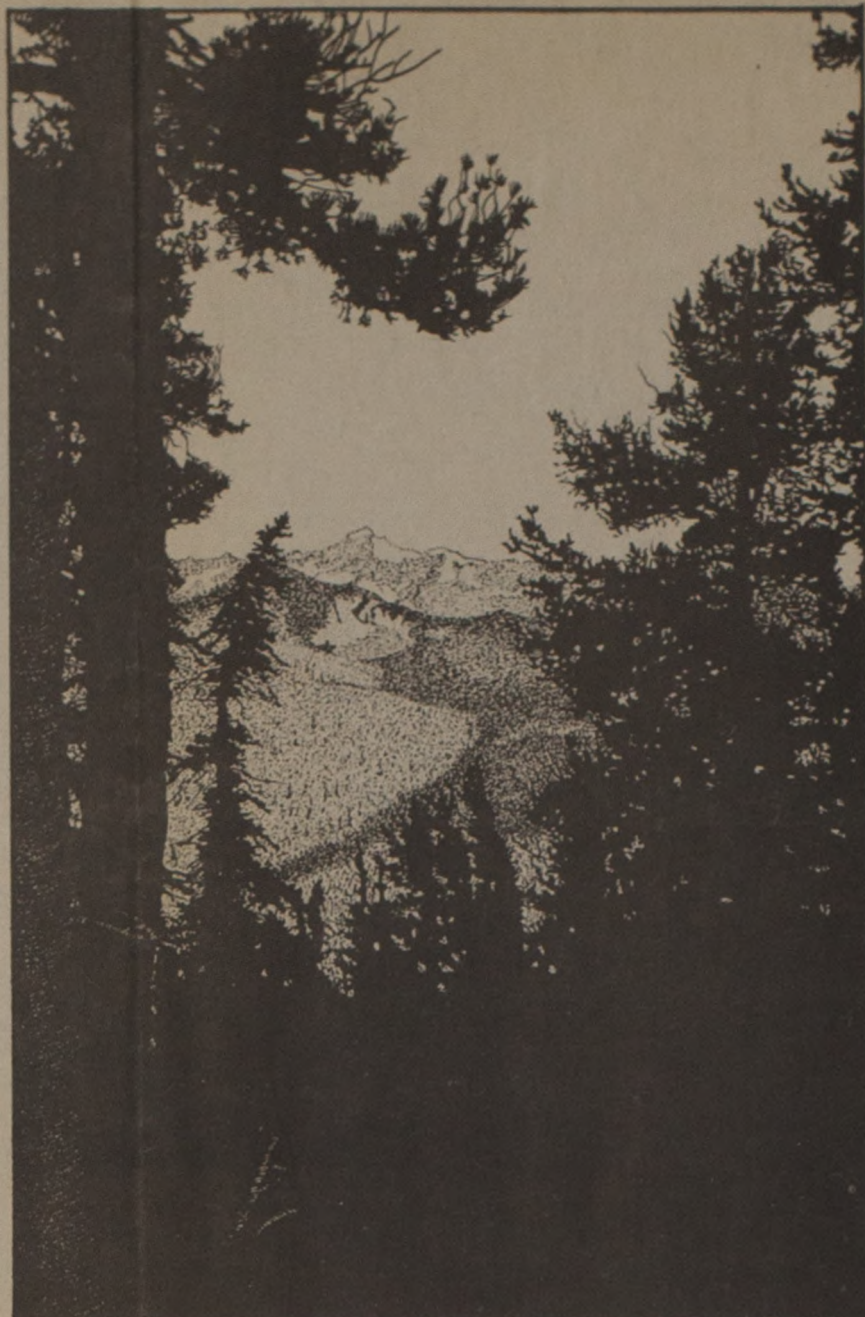
For this reason, there is presently a bill being considered in the state legislature that, if passed, would provide \$1 million for the six units of the University System to start working on accessibility modifications.

To be sure, \$1 million divided by six isn't a lot and won't do much, but it will help. And it may be enough to ensure distribution of the funds promised by HEW.

To do your part in the fight for accessibility, please write your state legislators and ask them to vote for the University Accessibility Bill.

Thank you.

Linda Flechsig



Smith Park

ELLEN BUCKS '78

SAC WINS PRIZE

The SAC has won the First Prize for Environmental Education from "Keep America Beautiful, Inc."

The award commemorated SAC's efforts to draw public awareness to the whole RARE II process as well as our work with various Environmental Groups here in Montana. We have hopes of sending a representative to the Washington D.C. ceremonies where Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus will be the main speaker. This is the 25th anniversary of these awards in the public awareness field of environmental issues.

KAB is a community outreach program of big business, and their commercials are prone to talk more about litter than about heavy industrial use of our environment which can be guessed by the portrayal of the Weeping Indian, Iron Eyes Cody, in the commercial. The program is a good one, because it does call on the public to assume "pollution awareness" and personal responsibility for keeping our environment clean. This is a step in the right direction.

HELP WANTED

WORK-STUDY position open with Student Action Center. Person involved in community affairs and environmental projects. Editing skills and/or graphic design talents useful. Apply room 105 UC SAC office 8-16 hours per week.

15-6

RARE II WRAPUP: DANCE TO THE POST OFFICE

RARE II WRAPUP

Although it is too early to fully gauge the effect of the RARE II process, some preliminary reports are not encouraging: Some 11,000 letters of opinion have been received by Robert Torheim, Regional Forester, but the Environmental Information Center in Helena said last week that as much as 60% of those may be pro-development.

The Student Action Center attempted to help garner letters in support of wilderness. One major part of this attempt was the Last Chance Wilderness Dance and Workshop, held at the Elks Club Lodge downtown. The workshop, which featured members of the Montana Coalition, lasted about two and one-half hours and 107 letters were written. Another 47 letters were turned in as admission to the dance, which featured two

bands and a soloist.

There was a small champagne party for outgoing SAC director Christy Kabler during the dance, and a good time was had by all. The band Montana opened the dance, guitarist James Birthrong played for a while, and the Sons of the Forgotten Wilderness kept the crowd boogeying until about 1 a.m.

Barry Adams of the SAC staff took an exhibit on RARE II to various fairs around the state, including the Montana Trade Fair, and found that most people didn't know of the RARE II process and its significance. RARE II, the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, has been called the "most important land legislation in the nation's history." It is the second attempt to decide what to do with all remaining unclassified lands, and the

final reports from the Forest Service will be considered by Congress early next year. It has been charged by people both in favor of and opposed to increased wilderness that the study used questionable criteria, invalid research techniques, and unqualified data. Barry Adams, with his experience in talking to people about the issue, feels that public comments and opinions were not adequately solicited. He said that too few people knew about the process for it to really reflect the views of the majority.

There will be another chance for the public to comment on the issue, which will be early next year when Congress considers it. At that time the SAC will again attempt to solicit letters of opinion, doing a job the Forest Service has apparently not succeeded at. Please be prepared.



Amazing alternative energy bus. Story next month--this one came in too late. photo-David DiPentima.

Forty-three advocates have volunteered for the program since it started in May 1977. The program now has 30 advocates who are helping handicapped persons share more fully in their community. But 30 aren't enough for Missoula's needs. Ms. Smith said.

Persons who are interested in becoming citizen advocates in Missoula County should call 549-5061.

check one:

☐ **BANG!**
☐ **WHIMPER**

Advocacy Program seeking volunteers

Missoula Advocacy Program is beginning fall recruitment of volunteer "citizen advocates" people who are willing to share their lives with handicapped persons in the community.

Advocates must plan at least a

one year commitment to the program and are required to attend two introductory training sessions. said Rose Ann Smith, Missoula Advocacy Program director. Advocates are matched with handicapped persons, and must be

able to spend at least an hour a week with the person with whom they are matched, Ms. Smith said.

"Most advocates see their handicapped friends several times a month," she said, "and soon, as in other friendships, they lose count of the hours."

Discovery of the South Pole



RAIN

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

The Student Action Center is looking for volunteers in the creative art fields. We need "in-house" artists, musicians etc. for various projects that we do through the year. We sponsor dances, we need poster makers, etc. . . . we spend student money for these projects, and some money is available for creative aid, but if we had students who would work for the "cause" we would be able to do more. Any interested persons come by S.A.C. and join us. We are here to help you do projects. Thanks.

Classified

Looking for something
good to read?

Try **Borrowed Times**—Montana's only
state-wide alternative newspaper.

We cover the stories that never make it
to the daily newspapers: news about the
political scene, the environment, and the
role of Montana's corporate community.

Subscribe today for the best in Montana
news, culture, and politics

\$5.00—One Year
\$9.50—Two Years
\$10.00—Sustainer
(one year)

Mail to:

Borrowed Times
P.O. Box 8507
Missoula, MT
59807



SAC staffer Barry Adams and wife Sunny.
Their son Shinicka is not pictured.

Morning Thunder

Labor

Fast, energetic, temporary
laborers at a moment's
notice

John Waugh Mike Dahlem Matt Jordan
728-4549 728-2069 728-1649

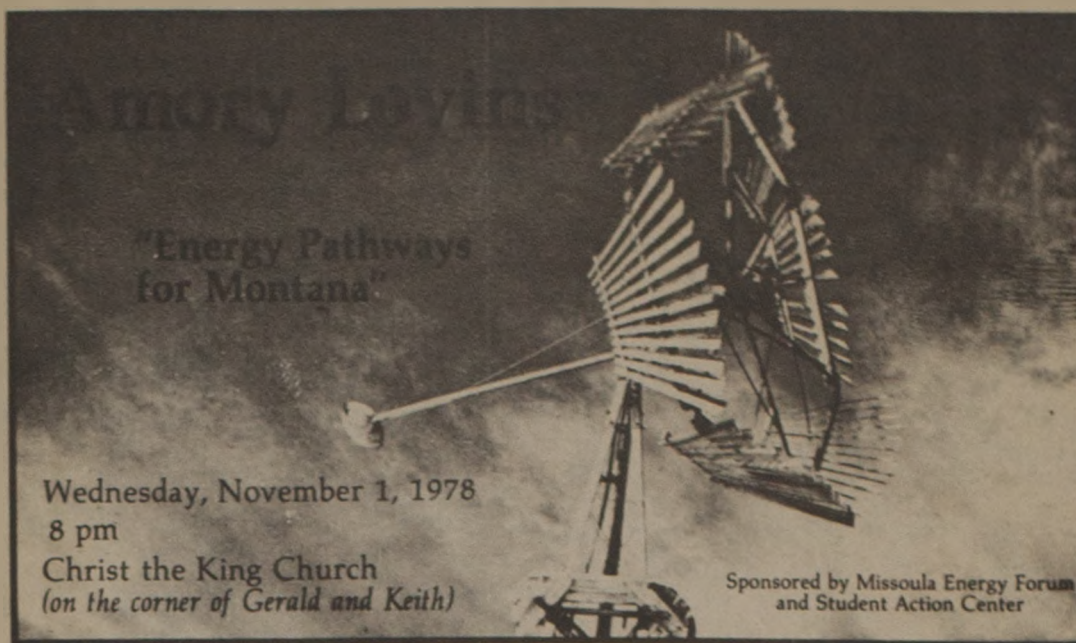
*Morning Thunder Labor is a group of
hardworking, very broke people with
experience in vastly divergent fields and
the willingness to tackle any job, from
unloading boxcars to clearing lots,
painting and cleaning. No job too large
or too small. We'll prove it.*

The Environmental Information Center

Join today --
Have a voice in Montana's future.

EIC: a tax-deductible Montana
citizens' organization committed
to the wise use of our state's
natural resources. Besides
lobbying our state legislature,
EIC publishes a monthly magazine,
works on local land use issues
such as subdivision in the
Bitterroot Valley, and hosts
educational workshops--future
workshops will be on air and
water quality and will be held
in many areas around Montana.

For membership information and a
free copy of our magazine, write:
Box 1184, HELENA, MT 59601



You Can't Switch Horsepower in the Middle of the Stream

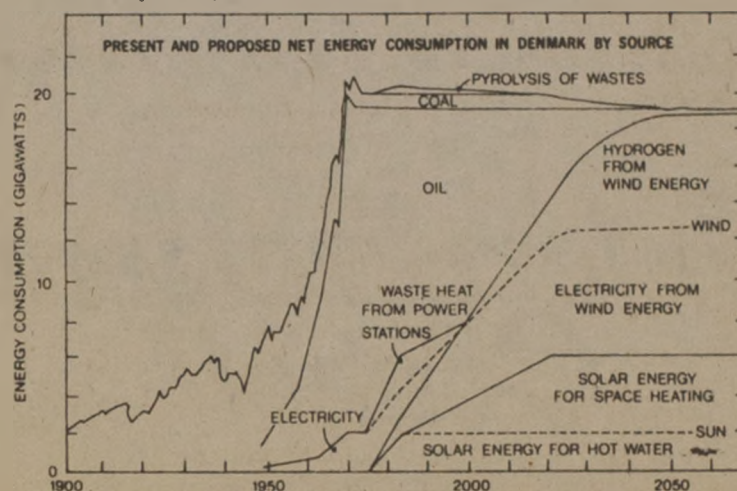
The importance of the choices we must
now make about our future energy
sources has come clearly into focus in
two recent reports by Amory Lovins,
author of *Non-Nuclear Futures* and
World Energy Strategies. Lovins has
completed studies for a number of
countries, including Japan, England,
Sweden, Canada and the United States,
outlining their individual potentials for
conservation, wind and solar power,
organic liquid fuels and other non-
depleting energy sources. In each case
he has demonstrated, as Brent Sorensen
did earlier for Denmark (*Science*, July
25, 1975), that by tailoring the mix of
energy sources to the specific situation,
each country can develop a future that
is totally free of fossil fuel and nuclear
energy. Lovins points out that only
about 5% of energy uses in industrialized
countries requires expensive electricity.
Other needs can be met with low tem-
perature solar, liqwood (organic liquid
fuels), wind and hydro. Such presently
available techniques of proven safety

are shown to cost significantly less than
fossil or nuclear futures.

Most importantly, Lovins' studies
demonstrate that such viable soft tech-
nology options and nuclear are mutually
exclusive—once we commit ourselves to
one it becomes virtually impossible to
make a transition to the other if our
initial choice proves wrong. Lovins'
analyses are essential readings for the
debate on our energy futures: (TB)

"Exploring Energy-Efficient Futures for
Canada," *Conservation Society Notes*, May-
June, 1976, free from:
Science Council of Canada
150 Kent Street, 7th Floor
Ottawa, Canada K1P 5P4

"Energy Strategy: The Road Not Taken
Taken", *Foreign Affairs*, October 1975,
\$10/yr. from:
Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.
58 East 68th St.
New York, NY 10021



CAMPUS TO HOLD FAST

INTERNATIONAL "FAST FOR A WORLD HARVEST" DAY.

The present distribu-
tion of the world's food
supply has brought about two
distinct and opposed human
visions.

On November 16, the
international day of the
"Fast for a World Harvest,"
the visions will be given much
clearer focus in a variety of
activities and programs pre-
sented by the Christian
Campus Ministry at UM, the
Students for Justice, and SAC.

These two visions are
one of abundance, and one of
hunger. The most significant
activity of this day, there-
fore, is the fast itself, in
which people throughout the
world will consciously deny
their appetites for food for
an hour, or perhaps for the
entire day. Those who fast
will move out of the vision
of abundance and will share
the pain of hunger with
those to whom it is an
everyday experience.

As a campus action for
human justice, everyone here

is invited to partake in the
fast, so we may all exper-
ience the need and the tragedy
of a starving human being.

Some activities planned
in conjunction with the
fast will include a noon
forum in the UC as well as
an information table
throughout the week. Stu-
dents on campus will be
given the opportunity to
give up any or all of
meals on this day and
have the cost of that meal
donated by the Food Service
to Oxfam-America, an
international group
trying to solve the
world hunger problem, and
the Poverello Center in
Missoula, which furnishes
a hot meal a day free of
charge to those in our
community who cannot
afford one elsewhere.

Anyone willing to
help with the activities
may contact Gayle
Sandholm, Ron Stief or
the Student Action Center.
Ron Stief



A CATALOG FOR MONTANANS

... in Montana ... the elemental values of life have been too
often overlooked—space and freedom, sun and clean air, the
cold majesty of the mountains and the loneliness of the
plains, the gayety of the country dance, the easy friendliness
of the people. These are the margins around the sometimes
fretful business of earning a living. These are what Thoreau
meant when he said, "I love a broad margin to my life."
These are beauty in Montana...

Joseph Kinsey Howard in Montana Margins, 1946

Most Montanans would agree making a living under the Big Sky often isn't easy. Remote
from populated centers, but rich in resources—Montana has developed an economy that
often is more profitable for those outside her borders than those within. But most Mon-
tanans also would agree Montana's plains, mountains, and people make the "sometimes
fretful business of earning a living" worthwhile. And if we could reverse a century-long
trend of other people making more money from Montana's riches than we do, life in
Montana would be more worthwhile economically.

Three Montana-based organizations* have devised one way of helping to reverse that
trend—an All Montana Catalog. The Catalog will feature Montana owned and based
businesses, products, and services with an index listing to encourage Montanans to
support state-based concerns.

What we are
looking for

- Montana small businesses that use Montana materials and resources and/or provide jobs for people in the state.
- exemplary or unique small businesses in Montana—be they a wheat farm, a back-pack manufacturing outlet, or a stained glass studio.
- practical philosophy or observations on what it is to live and work in small business in Montana.

We hope to
touch on the
following areas:

agriculture	music, theatre, dance	food & health
forest products	inventions	media & publications
mining	resource organizations	education
renewable energy	unique Montana products	marketing/producer
fine art/craft	outdoor & recreation	cooperatives
home businesses	native american culture	repair & construction

For all of this we're depending on you. To a large extent the Catalog will be what you
make it. So let us hear from you. Clip off the application and send it back to us. Tell
your friends and neighbors about us. Write us, call us, send information. Help us make
the Catalog representative of your business.

*Sponsored
by:

Montana Small Business Association — National Center for Appropriate Technology
— Montana Energy and MHD Research & Development Institute
Co-Directors: Cindy Elliot and Joan Melcher

All Montana Catalog — P.O. Box 8567, Missoula, MT 59807
(406) 721-4999

MISSOULA SPORTS CAR CENTRE

2253 S. 14th West 543-4414

John Van Damme, owner Open 9—6 Weekdays We're on the bus route

TOYOTA

VW

VOLVO

AUDI

HONDA

SUBARU

MASERATI

JAGUAR

DATSUN

MG

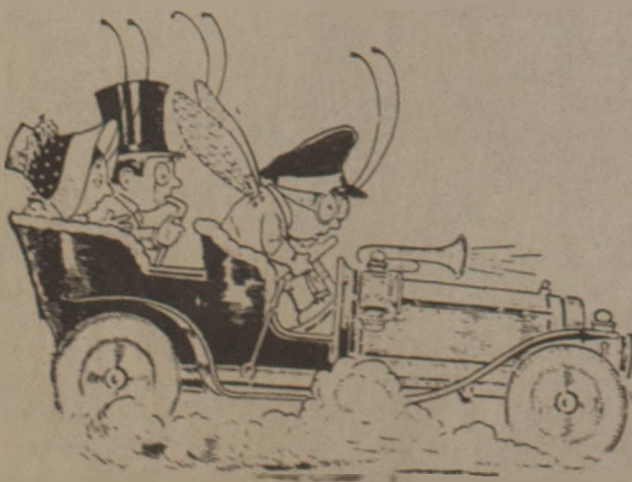
TRIUMPH

SAAB

FIAT

OPEL

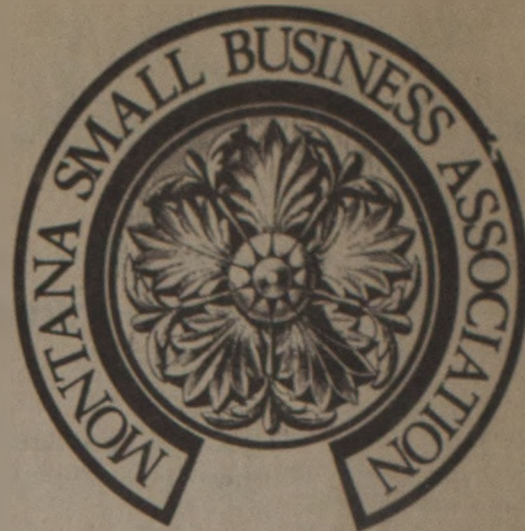
BMW



General Repair of imported autos and trucks
Complete Service on S.U. carburetors
and Zenith Stromberg carburetors
ITEMIZED ESTIMATES UPON REQUEST



photos-Bob Ciampa



Missoula
County
Fairgrounds

Montana Small Business Assoc.
MONTANA
TRADE FAIR

September
23-24

Interfraternity Council ASUM Offices

UM students have eight fraternities to choose from. All eight are members of the Interfraternity Council.

Interfraternity Council is sponsored by ASUM and by the fraternities themselves. The council consists of 16 representatives (2 from each house), a president, secretary/vice president, and treasurer. The officers are elected by the representatives, eight of whom are the fraternity presidents. The council for the sororities is known as Panhellenic Council, and is similar to Interfraternity Council. IFC meets every Wednesday at 7:00 p.m. in UC 114. It is at these meetings that we plan out all Greek activities. We plan parties, Philanthropics, UM Days activities, and we are currently working collectively on the 6-Mill Levy/Referendum 75 campaign.

There are eight Undergraduate Social Fraternities functioning at the University of Montana.

Composed chiefly of undergraduates (as opposed to the Professional Fraternities, which consist of graduate students), the social fraternity exists as a college living experience. The term "Social" distinguishes us from the other undergraduate fraternity categories, "Service" and "Honorary." The fraternities on this campus are affiliated with a national organization, meaning that they are under the direction and aid of a national headquarters. The eight national fraternities at UM are Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Delta Theta, Phi Kappa Psi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Sigma Chi, Sigma Nu, Sigma Phi Epsilon, and Theta Chi.

The Greek system selects prospective new members from the procedure known as Rush. During this time, we try to become acquainted with as many interested students as possible, and through discussions among ourselves, decide who we would like to have join our brotherhood. A "Bid" is then extended (an invitation to enter the fraternity). If

the individual is prepared to join, he accepts the bid, becoming a "pledge."

The Pledge Program is a period during which the brothers and the pledges become more fully acquainted. The pledges obtain a good understanding of what their fraternity has to offer and participates in all chapter activities that interest them. We all enter in most intramural sports, have numerous "exchanges" with sororities and girls' dorms, and hold major function parties each quarter. In addition to the organized social functions, there are always activities arising spontaneously.

If you are interested in joining a fraternity, IFC encourages you to visit each house and not limit yourself to only a partial selection. It is important that you look at all the aspects of the system before you make your choice.

The Interfraternity Council office is on the main floor of the Lodge in Student Affairs. The phone number is 243-4411.

WASHINGTON BARTER FAIR

The Washington Barter Fair was held the weekend of Friday Oct. 13. The fair is one of the better events of the year among the "Alternatives Consciousness People" of the Northwest. Each year this event causes hundreds of persons to pack up all their "trade" goods and proceed to the get-together. This year was no exception, according to local sheriff count some 2000 folks from all over the Northwest gathered to barter, trade and occasionally sell their gathered wares. All in all the event was well attended, the facilities adequate, the coop kitchen well done, the few food vendors had good taste in food, the people were colorful, delightful, delighted at being there, and a good time was had by most everyone.

For others it is not only a time of Barter, but also a time of celebrations, music was excellent, many families (large communal groups) were represented, old friends saw each other, folks made new friends. In some ways this event is akin to Thanksgiving for New Age Alternative People. Feasting, laughing, giving thanks. There were people of every race, kind, tribe and people represented even from as far away as Brazil. For those that went, a great time, for those that missed it this year, there is possibly going to be one in Montana again next year, we heard of one up near Troy. It always comes near Harvest Moon time.

Under an almost full moon, some 30 Tipis, 200 vehicles laden with goods with streets lined with vendors, drums in primeval beat, flutes, dancers colorful people in New Age fashion, the sounds of delight from a good trade, sunny days, with children laughing, playing, the Family gathers to trade. Money secondary to a good trade item. Great.

"RECYCLE!" CRIES PAMELA

"This year the Recycling Program's main concern is with awareness," newly-appointed coordinator Pamela Lee said Tuesday. "My observations of the past Recycling Programs are that most of the people aren't aware of the amount of paper being thrown away which could be recycled."

Pamela said that only the newspaper bin in the University Center is being used to its capacity. If the rest of the bins, which are located in the L.A. Building, the Lodge, Classroom Building, Fieldhouse, Science Complex and behind the Journalism Building, would fill within a week, this would be a good standard to keep the Recycling Program running smoothly. There are also several boxes around campus in the "low traffic" areas, such as the Venture Center and the Psychology Buildings.

Another problem encountered by Pamela and her assistant, Mark Good, is trash and paper separator. Each bin or barrel is clearly marked as to which kind of paper goes in it. White paper receives a different price at the Recycling Center and therefore must be separated from the newspaper. Trash doesn't get any money, but according to Pamela, "it appears people can't read."

The aluminum program is growing, but currently has only two collection barrels on campus. One is located at the University center and one at the Lodge. "Cooperation from the students is bound to help the program blossom quickly, with so many beers drunk on this campus . . ." said Pamela.

Volunteers are needed to help assist with the Recycling Program. The job would consist of formulating new ideas, art work, collecting papers and aluminum and traveling to the Missoula Recycling Center. Jobs could be arranged around any schedule and will be no more than two hours per week. For more information, call 243-2451 and ask for Pamela, or stop by at the SAC office in U.C. 105.

Be concerned with the environment, PLEASE RECYCLE!

MONTANA WOMEN'S ORAL HERSTORY COLLECTIVE



As the word explicitly states, the emphasis has always been on #istory. Women might wonder about HERSTORY.

Women moved west with the breaking of the Frontier and carried half the labor of Creation and all of the Creators.

Do you know an Older woman who would share her story with us?

Realize history to be a living HERSTORY by oral interviewing. We would like to invite you to contribute photography, journals, art and letters to the Collective. For further information contact: UofM archives, 243-2053